

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

VOL. IX.—NO. 1.

NEWARK, N. J.

Municipal Campaign. The Platform & Candidates.

For Members of Board of Public Works:



JAMES E. BILLINGS.



DANIEL J. DUGGAN.

"Trustee of City Home"



WILLIAM WALKER.

Aldermanic Candidates:
3d Ward—FRANK W. WILSON.
6th Ward—HARRY CARLESS.
10th Ward—EDWARD L. KLUMP.
12th Ward—KARL IHLING.
13th Ward—ALBERT HOEFLE.
14th Ward—JULES MAGNETTE.

School Commissioners:
3d Ward—ARMIN FISCHER.
10th Ward—VALENTINE DESCH.
12th Ward—GERARD FRANZEN.
14th Ward—ANDREW P. WITTEL.

Justices of the Peace:
3d Ward—HERMAN HARTUNG.
12th Ward—DAVID RUBOVITZ.
14th Ward—JACOB LAWN.

Constables:
3d Ward—HENRY WEISS.

THE PLATFORM.

Fellow Workmen:—The Socialist Labor party again calls your attention to the fact that land and capital, the basis of production and distribution, which we cannot live as civilized beings, are in the hands of the capitalist class. As a consequence, we are forced to sell our labor to that class for wages. Your wages are determined by and through the operation of the law of supply and demand. The supply exceeds the demand, the price of labor, the wages, is low. We now see in all industries the increasing use of machinery, which displaces thousands of working men, thereby increasing the supply of labor out of all proportion to the demand.

The consequence is that the wages of labor, the price, steadily declines under the operation of the law of supply and demand, and we will continue to be as long as the capitalist system remains, we propose the only possible remedy, the public ownership of land and capital. To establish a Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the means of production and distribution shall be owned and operated in the interest of the whole Nation, is the mission of the Socialist Labor party.

The class interests of capitalists are such that they will as a class oppose this proposition.

All capitalists are united, and so, therefore, are their parties, be they Democratic, Republican or Prohibition. The fundamental principle of capitalist policy that labor must be bought at its exchange value, while its use value is by them exploited. In other words, that the capitalist system must be upheld. On the other hand, the interests of all useful workers are

alike everywhere, at all times and under all circumstances. It is plain, that each and every worker for wages, be his occupation intellectual or manual, has direct interest in gaining the political power; not to be used against one another, but against all political parties of the capitalists. Working class politics, National, State and city, must be our rallying cry until we wrest the powers of Government from the capitalist class, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. In accordance with this belief, we present our city programme.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Whereas, Enforced idleness, resulting from the constant displacement of labor by machinery without any provision for the re-employment of the displaced workers, is to a steadily growing extent the chief evil of the capitalist system; its effects being most felt in cities, our financial resources, even if they were vastly greater than they now are, may vainly be exhausted in public charities for the relief of misery or in police and prison expenditures for the repression of immorality and crime.

Resolved, That in dealing with the municipal questions forced upon their consideration by all the social evils which naturally flow from enforced idleness, the Socialist officials shall never fail to remind the people of the fact that the unemployed need only free access to the means of production and distribution, socially owned and operated, in order to provide for themselves a far better living than they could obtain in the service of capitalists; and that, until such free access is provided by the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, all they can do is to liberally grant funds for the immediate relief of the distressed, and the employment of the idle on public works and in municipal industries.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

Whereas, The privilege of performing certain public services and functions, involving the use of public property and the exercise of the public right to levy taxes (in the various forms of dues, fares, rentals, etc.), upon the person to which such necessary services are rendered, has been unduly and corruptly granted to private corporations, who have used and abused the said privilege for their own unlimited enrichment, watered their stocks in order to conceal their scandalous profit, violated their charters and contracts, evaded taxation, and sacrificed human life to their greed.

Resolved, That every official elected by the Socialist Labor party shall, within the sphere of his functions, diligently work for the absolute and unconditional recovery, by the city, of the municipal franchises, privileges, rights and property that have already been alienated to private corporations, and against any further such grant or alienation under any circumstances or upon any conditions whatsoever; to the end that all such franchises be operated by the city.

Whereas, It has heretofore been the practice of the municipal bodies to carry on their affairs on the so-called "business-principles" of capitalism, namely, high salaries, fees or perquisites for the idle bosses, and low wages for the industrious employees; so that the worker in the public service is, like the worker in private employment, robbed of three-quarters of the value produced by his manual or intellectual exertions;

Resolved, That Socialist officials shall vigorously urge the application of the fundamental principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth to all municipal services, as far as possible under present conditions: They shall, in particular insist upon the following demands:

1.—The election by the employees, of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people.

2.—A minimum salary supplemented by an equal distribution, among the employees, of a portion of the surplus value (or profit) which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations.

3.—Another portion of the surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief fund for the sick employees of the municipality.

4.—The remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of the said public services, the price of which shall be reduced to the people to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements.

HOME FOR THE PEOPLE.

Whereas, Every improvement in transportation, communication and public service of any kind, by raising the value of real estate, has merely enabled the landlords to extract higher rents, besides affording enlarged opportunities to the mercantile class for trading upon the necessities of the population; and

Whereas, This class confiscation of benefits that should be equally shared in by all classes will of necessity continue so long as the people remain at the mercy of landlords and traders for shelter, subsistence and fuel;

Resolved, That the municipality shall by a proper exercise of the right of eminent domain, acquire all the vacant lots and land within its boundaries, for the purpose of erecting thereon comfortable houses to be let out to working people at rentals, calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

Resolved, That the Socialist officials shall favor the establishment of municipal coal yards, drug stores and other

(Continued on page 4.)



THE MISSION OF THE S. L. P.

[An address made by Thomas Lawry, of Section Seattle, Wash., at a propaganda meeting of the Section, held Dec. 11, 1898.]

All honest people love fair play. It is not fair play to pass judgment before hearing. It is just as unfair to pronounce judgment where the hearing is tainted with bias.

If Socialists were what they are usually charged to be by press and lecture bureau, the orthodox churchman's devil would be a saint in comparison. Fortunately, intelligent, capable students of economics, who are by no means Socialists, are everywhere found to give the lie to a venal press and rostrum, and frequently to show the price paid the hirelings for giving birth to false and malignantly unfair charges against Socialism.

I am here, this evening, to declare to you the mission of the Socialist Labor party. But before I begin, I think it my duty to tell you just what this party is, and what it is not.

The Socialist Labor party is not a reform party. It is an organization of men united for political-economic purposes which, consummated, would entirely change our present system, by substituting for its senseless and brutalizing competition in producing and distributing the things we need (and must have if we would live properly), the collective ownership by ALL the people of ALL THE MEANS used in the production and distribution of such necessities.

When I said the Socialist Labor party is not a reform party, I meant it was not such in the ordinary meaning of that word, "reform." The sole aim of such parties is changing part of the present iniquitous system. The Socialist Labor party says that even if such changes were brought about they would at best only be palliatives; that they would not, to any practical extent, benefit the people. It says that present economic conditions are such that nothing but a complete change, or revolution of our entire system of economics—from private ownership of the source and tools of production to collective ownership of the same—will, to any appreciable degree, minimize the awful suffering and misery existing on every hand, and in every country.

Now, which policy is the best? Because it seems to me that we ought to pursue the best course in working for economic emancipation. To answer this, we must study social conditions of peoples, past and present.

It cannot be denied that there is, and always has been, land enough to grow all the edible necessary to the human family.

It cannot be denied that Nature, taking the whole world into consideration, has ever been ready with her elements to do her share in helping the land give its increase.

I take it, also, that the time never has been since our so-called civilization began that man has not possessed sufficient labor power (which, under proper conditions, he would exercise) to produce at least enough to maintain him.

If these things be true, then it ought to follow that man has always been, in the societies we have been prone to call civilized, if not in comfortable condition, neither in actual want.

Yet how has he been? The pages of ancient, mediæval and modern history are replete with accounts of men, women and children in every land and clime, vainly fighting against want and dying of starvation. You can imagine the poverty of a people who would sell themselves into slavery as many ancient people did—and as some poor coal miners tried to do in this country.

Cries of "bread or blood" have been common in all European lands for ages, and thousands starve to death annually in nearly every so-called civilized country. In fact you can scarcely find a metropolitan newspaper that does not chronicle sufferings, privations and poverty that makes one's heart sick to read.

To cite particular instances of great bodies of people starving to death at times when there was abundance to eat, and dying of cold when there was plenty of clothing and shelter, would be, practically, to charge you with not being readers or hearers of thousands-of-times told tales. One of the saddest features of this wholesale suffering is the fact that most of those who suffered were denied the right to work to produce that which they needed.

Now, the mission of the Socialist Labor party is to show how and why it is and (in civilized (?) countries) always has been that though there was always enough land, air, rain and sunshine, and willingness to work on the part of the great masses of the people, coupled with sufficient labor power, that there has always been so much want, and misery and awful degradation among the great body of mankind. Its mission, also, is to show the people a remedy for these great evils.

Speculative theories find very little room to grow in the Socialist Labor party. It is facts we want to discuss, facts we want to learn, and facts we desire to promulgate.

Whether man came in the manner pointed out by the Bible, or according to the theory of Darwin, it is a fact that he came. It is also a fact that he is still here. It is a further fact that he had nothing to do with his own coming. And if I did not go a step farther in investigating his rights I would from these facts alone, the fact of his being here and having nothing whatever to do with his own coming, conclude that THEREFORE his right to live and enjoy liberty and pursue happiness, is equal to that of any other person. But we do not stop there. No

man ever created a foot of earth, or a drop of water, or a molecule of atmospheric air, or a ray of sunshine—not a particle of any kind of matter. In coming he brought nothing; in living he creates nothing, and in departing he leaves nothing that he has made. Now, do not misunderstand me when I say man creates nothing. I speak that word in its true, scientific sense. Of course, he transforms everything by his labor; thus, assisted by nature, producing all those things essential to his existence.

These are self-evident facts and prove that, in material matters, except his right to the use of those things needed to sustain and enjoy life, he has no others. Furthermore, things are created in their natural element. Fishes are not born on land, nor man in water. We are in our elements when on the land drinking in the air, rain and sunshine, and feeding upon what these elements, coupled with our labor power produce. In them and part of them; hence they are ours—Ours, not someone else's—and any system tending to deprive any of us of the use of the things we need is wrong.

The entire history of man is that he is a social creature—that he will not live other than in a state of society with his fellow man. This has wonderfully to do with the deplorable conditions always existing up to the present, and if you bear this in mind, it will help you follow me in my efforts to show the cause of the conditions, and point the remedy therefor.

In the plan of life it is necessary for man to toil to exist. Not a want can he satisfy without work. And if he does not work to sustain himself, then some other person, or persons, must labor, not only to sustain himself, herself, or themselves, but, in addition, must work also to sustain such idle person. This is an inexorable law—a law of nature.

Except where one is aged, or young, or infirm, or feeble-minded, no honest person can conceive why any one man, or set of men, should compel any other person, or set of persons, to work for the maintenance of such idlers as well as the workers themselves. Yet as far back as history extends, and in every country, we find one class of men bearing all the burdens and doing all the useful work, and another class doing nothing useful yet privately owning the land—the source of production, making and executing the laws, lording it over its fellows, and living on the fat of the land.

When the curtains of recorded his-



THE PEOPLE'S MAY-DAY-ISSUE,

to be published Sunday, April 30, will be especially interesting.

Its special feature will be articles illustrating the standing and development of the Labor Movement in general, and of Socialism in particular, in the several States where the S. L. P. is organized; and also in Canada.

The articles will be written by comrades familiar with, and prominent in the local movement. Also articles bearing upon the internationality of Socialism, and all the regular and striking features of THE PEOPLE.

Last but not least, the front page will be illuminated by an allegorical picture, especially designed for that issue, by THE PEOPLE'S able artist, whose work has won so much and deserved appreciation.

The size of this issue will be

Eight Pages.

It will be an excellent issue for agitation. Sections and comrades should hasten to make use of this rare opportunity to spread our ideas by acquainting friends and co-workers with THE PEOPLE.

We expect to receive sufficient orders to be able to print not less than 75,000 copies.

Orders will be taken till Tuesday, April 28th, inclusive. But the earlier the better.

In order to encourage an extensive distribution the price will be: for orders of 100 copies or less, 1 CENT a copy; for orders from 100 to 500 copies, 3-4 CENT a copy, and for orders of 500 or more copies, 1-2 CENT a copy; all cash in advance.

Spread the May-Day People from ocean to ocean! A good Harvest is bound to follow.

"The People", 184 William St.

Box 1812 - - - N. Y. City.

tory rise upon what is called civilization, thousands of years ago, we find on the banks of the Nile the Egyptian people, wonderful in their possessions, knowledge and population. The king, the priests and the military owned all the laws. The tillers of the soil, the trade workers, and in fact all others who worked at useful labor, were barred from owning anything or making any laws. In fact, so arbitrary was their class station in life fixed, that whatever one was born to, that could he follow and no other occupation.

Babylonia, sometimes called Chaldea, was governed in practically the same way, and her people divided into castes, as in Egypt.

In Assyria things were slightly different in form. No hereditary caste was known, but there were nobles who were such at the pleasure of the king. The king was the State. His word was supreme even unto death. He gave unto a body of enuchs the right to make laws, which he might at any time revoke. The only thing that remained to the people was the right to petition the king in case of public wrong or neglect. This was about the same as what now remains to the great American people, and that it resulted similarly, history informs us.

Perhaps in ancient history there existed no more powerful king, or aristocracy than the Phoenicians; and tales of their cruelty, both of high priests and rulers, are as horrible as any met with in ancient history.

The Hebrews, whether under kings or in a republic, always had their landowners and money-mongers, i. e., usurers, and the sufferings of the commoners—becoming so poverty-stricken that they would sell themselves into bondage—by the exploiting of an upper class is known to every student of Biblical or profane history.

The Medes and Persians were classified into a king (who was the State), the seven princes, and the Magi, or judges. All the rest of the people, divided into agricultural and artisan classes, did all the useful work, but had no say in governing, law-making, or land-owning.

The castes of India and China are proverbial, and to mention the wars of the Helots in Sparta, and the terms "plebeian" and "patrician" convey to every man of ordinary reading their own meaning.

So in all those olden countries there were, in ancient times, one class of men who did all the useful work, and who had no part in the ownership of the land, or the making of laws regulating economic action, and one class who made and administered the laws governing economic conditions, and who privately owned the land, then the only thing needed to earn a living by.

Then came middle history with its feudal conditions, when class distinctions grew a little more pronounced. The military with a king constituting the ruling class, and all the rest of the peoples of nearly every land being absolute slaves—people who passed to new owners of the land, as it was sold, as any other chattel, and who, practically, had no rights which their superiors were bound to respect. The "good old times" when common people were not even supposed to have souls, much less to own anything. The times when profligacy grew with mushroom growth, and the excesses of men in high places came to be frightful. The very excesses of these men, however, sometimes caused them, here and there, to barter away the ownership of their serfs for special considerations. In other instances they would oppress them until as an act of simple preservation, the poor vassal would take a degree of freedom by force. Then there came to be a time when to free the serf from the land, and to force them into manufacturing occupations suited the newly developing exploiting class better. This resulted in changing from the feudal system—a system that, at least, had the merit of giving every man a chance to live, even though he were attached to the land—to the present capitalist system of producing co-operatively and on gigantic plan the things needed for man's use and enjoyment for the profit of the man owning the factory and the tool of production—not for the use of the co-operative producer of the necessities. And, thanks to the inventive faculty of man, this system of allowing private ownership of the means of production and distribution of those things we need to live, we have raised up the greatest exploiters that the world has ever seen. These have become our "Captains" and "Barons" of industry, yet who, like the lilly of the valley mentioned in the Bible, "bloom not neither do they spin."

They make the laws for the workers to keep, while they are above them. They own all the land, practically, as well as all the great means used to produce and distribute the wealth. Yet they never made the land, nor had they but little, if anything, to do with the making of the machines of production. These are necessary for all, hence, we say they should be the property of all; and the ownership should be common, that is to say, collective.

Why should the ownership of these natural and social elements needed to-day for production be collective? Why should men own these great means of producing and distributing wealth—the great mills, factories, railroads, and other productive and distributive factors—socially? Because, as I have already said, they are social creatures. Man joins with his fellows to live. He joins with his fellows to produce. You cannot mention one single article of production, to-day, that is not a social production. Go into the woods and whittle a tooth-pick—even the knife with which you fashioned it is the production of many hands of toilers working together. Then if they produce socially, so also should they own socially.

Plainly enough, it is a class struggle that we are engaged in—an issue that must be fought out on strictly class lines. Our interests as wealth producers are distinctly different from those of the profit-seeking, monopoly-organizing class. We want all the wealth our labor makes possible; these stock-watering exploiters want as much of it as their scheming and conniving can secure to them.

Calmly and seriously, fellow workmen, on which side do you choose to stand?

On the side of the capitalist class, the class of exploiters who rob us of what we produce, are all the political parties but one. However they may differ upon other things, these parties are a unit upon this, that the institution of private ownership in the instruments of labor must be maintained at any cost.

On our side, the side of Labor, stands the Socialist Labor party. Its demands in behalf of our class are clear and straight to the point—ownership by the workers of all the instruments of labor

(Continued on page 2.)

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

WORKINGMEN

Of Rhode Island, Strike Hard With the S. L. P. Hammer!

NOT MEEK NOR FALTERING.

'Tis no Longer a Case for Theorizing—Facts and Uniform Experience Attest to the Incapacity of the Democratic and Republican Parties to Cope With the Social Question—They Attest to the Capitalist Class Interest that these two Parties Represent and Safeguard—The Socialist Labor Party Alone Represents the Class Interests of the Working Class.

Fellow Workingmen:—The last few years of broken promises and of prosperity that persistently refused to materialize, have made a distinct difference in your attitude towards Socialist ideas. The word "Socialism" no longer frightens you into prejudice, and the way the Socialist Labor party vote is climbing up shows your readiness to stand by yourselves as a class once you recognize your common interests. And that the interests of all workingmen are common, events are proving with ever greater emphasis.

Notwithstanding the subsidized editorial upholders of the present order to the contrary, two facts stand out to-day more bold and glaring than ever, namely:

1st. The increasing injustice suffered by the working class.

2d. The zeal of the old political parties, Democrats and Republicans, to remove that injustice, is a hypocritical pretense.

Upon the first, the fact that the condition of the working class is steadily going from bad to worse, that jobs are fewer, wages lower, and general conditions of labor more difficult and oppressive, all workingmen, no matter what their political affiliations, are entirely agreed. As to the second fact, the dishonesty of the Democratic and Republican parties is too self-evident to make necessary any great argument. The results of the McKinley Administration show conclusively enough that, like its predecessor, the Cleveland Administration, it has done nothing and does not intend to do anything, either to keep its promises of unbounded prosperity, or to make possible any real improvement in the condition of us who toil for wages.

Therefore, starting from these premises, first, that our condition as a class is bad and needs improving, and second, that neither of the corrupt, boss-ridden, political parties is capable, or can be trusted to bring about that improvement, what are we to do?

These closing years of the nineteenth century find us more completely than ever at the mercy of greedy trusts and monopolies. In every conceivable line of industry combinations have been formed, capitalized in many cases way up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, until it has become a fact, admitted even by the opponents of Socialism, that within a very short time every branch of business capable of yielding a profit will be monopolized by a few individuals and operated for their own private profit. What that will mean to you and your class, fellow workingmen, is well worthy your thoughtful consideration. Complete mastery by a class that in these, the early stages of its power, furthers its own selfish ends with such utter disregard of all human rights, cannot but result in even greater misery and slavery for us.

Long experience has proven the Republican party to be the willing, subservient tool of this unprincipled class, and it is perfectly clear that any proposition or issue it may present, whether in town, city, state or national affairs, will be in the interests of its masters and against the interests of us workingmen. The Democratic party differs from the Republican only in that it has a most ardent desire to hold the position of lackey to the capitalist class, now filled so thoroughly by the Republican party. Far from desiring to make possible our freedom, both these parties are bent upon fastening the chains of wage slavery upon us more securely than ever.

Plainly enough, it is a class struggle that we are engaged in—an issue that must be fought out on strictly class lines. Our interests as wealth producers are distinctly different from those of the profit-seeking, monopoly-organizing class. We want all the wealth our labor makes possible; these stock-watering exploiters want as much of it as their scheming and conniving can secure to them.

Calmly and seriously, fellow workmen, on which side do you choose to stand?

On the side of the capitalist class, the class of exploiters who rob us of what we produce, are all the political parties but one. However they may differ upon other things, these parties are a unit upon this, that the institution of private ownership in the instruments of labor must be maintained at any cost.

On our side, the side of Labor, stands the Socialist Labor party. Its demands in behalf of our class are clear and straight to the point—ownership by the workers of all the instruments of labor

(Continued on page 2.)

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 154 White Street, New York
— EVERY SUNDAY —

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Single Copies 5c

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post office on April 4, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068
In 1890 13,331
In 1892 (Presidential) 21,167
In 1894 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564
In 1898 82,204

Rent and wages do not, indeed, depend in the least on the rate of taxation, or on the amount of public indebtedness, national, state, or municipal; or on any portion in which the cost of government is divided amongst the capitalists, who appropriate the surplus values created by the laboring class over and above its wages and out of which the said cost must necessarily be defrayed. The erroneous opinion to the contrary is, however, so widespread; it is so carefully nurtured among the masses by their capitalistical despoilers, who naturally grudge their political lackeys any portion of their spoils greater than is necessary for the maintenance of their robber system; in other words, the phrase "economical government" is so hypocritically misapplied and so universally misunderstood, that the truth here stated cannot be made too plain.

FROM S. L. P. MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

VOL. IX, NO. I.

With this issue THE PEOPLE enters upon its ninth year. Each recurring anniversary has been the occasion for a retrospective review that testified to the growth and ever rosier prospects. This law of THE PEOPLE'S existence has suffered no check. At the closing of its 8th and the opening of this 9th volume, it looks back over a year fuller than any yet with inspiring success, and guaranteeing, more than any previous one, magnificent progress to the Cause it stands for. During the last year, THE PEOPLE has doubled its paying circulation; with the week ending March 25, its circulation had risen to 11,770; its special orders run up the circulation to many more thousands a week; the deficit, incurred by the reduction of its price to one-half, is wiped out; and, as a practical reflex from such material groundwork, the area covered by the clear-headed, militant army of Socialism has increased vastly.

By this time, the giving of pledges is a superfluous performance. THE PEOPLE'S past course, voicing the spirit of the party, is an earnest of its future conduct. In the future, as in the past, and all the more encouraged thereby by its successful tactics, THE PEOPLE will know no path but the straight one; no policy but that dictated by an ample experience of the race, made at all the critical periods of its existence.

It is the light of folly, it is criminal cruelty to preach "Peace, peace" where there is no peace. In days of revolutionary construction, the words of the Prince of Peace are the words of deepest wisdom: "He who is not with us is against us; he who gathereth not with us scattereth him." Movements of high humane aim can only miss their point by a yielding to sentimentality; again, in the language of the Prince of Peace such movements "come not to send peace on earth, but a sword"; the birth of a new civilization can not choose but go accompanied by the tearing of bonds, often the dearest.

Born, not for parade or for "business," but full awake to its mission, THE PEOPLE, true to the dignity of the S. L. P., will continue, undeterred, to hew close to the line, let the chips fall where they may; and, neither asking nor giving quarter, will do all in its power to shed light into darkness, bring order out of chaos, and hew broad and clear the path for our Army of Human Emancipation to march to the successful accomplishment of its work.

VOTE IT DOWN!

A constitutional amendment is to be voted on this week in Newark, N. J., that marks a double move of the capitalist class to eliminate the working class as a factor in the administration of the country.

Hitherto the members of the Board of Education were elected by Wards, each Ward electing two. So long as there was no intelligent Labor Movement in existence, and, consequently, no class-conscious political party of the working class, this method had no dangers in it, and had the merit of satisfying "local" vanities; with the advent and growth of the Socialist Labor party, the labor-seeking class of Newark capitalists soon sensed danger. A political organization rarely develops its strength uniformly all over a certain area; some quarters start first and become strongholds; the danger became palpable that the S. L. P. might carry a Ward. Experience in Pater-

son, and later in Holyoke, showed that the march of the class-conscious political organization of the working class to victory would come gradually, — not by a gradual, even increase of the vote over a whole city and then its suddenly complete capture, but by the successive capture of smaller constituencies. What that would mean, Messrs. Capitalists understood and sought to avoid. Accordingly, they are now proposing an amendment by which the Board of Education is to be elected, no longer by Wards, but at large, by the whole city. By this move it is sought to keep the working class out of the Board longer than it could be kept out under the existing methods.

Coupled with this mischievous amendment is another, looking to the same end, in fact, even more comprehensive. Even though the members of the Board of Education be henceforth elected at large, the danger of class-conscious workingmen getting in does not seem to be sufficiently barred by Messrs. Capitalists. To render assurance doubly sure, a further amendment is proposed: the members of the Board are to serve without pay; in other words, no workman, even if elected could fill his place; Messrs. Capitalists have seen and will further see to it that his wages be so low that he shall be incapacitated from giving his time for nothing.

It is as important to the working class that its children have good schooling as it is important to the capitalist class to prevent that: Ignorance is the handmaid of capitalist robbery. The machinery of education must be carefully guarded by the workers; that is one of their duties to the rising generation if they wish not, by encouraging ignorance in their own ranks, to raise recruits against themselves.

Workmen of Newark, vote that vile amendment down!

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The Worcester, Mass., "Telegram" has lately been an interesting field of battle between a mongrel crew of anti-Socialists, on the one hand, and the Press Committee of Section Worcester, S. L. P., on the other. The latest shot is fired by the Committee. One J. W. Hall, one of the writers in the anti-Socialist camp, had criticized Socialism without knowing the first thing about it. Taking him up more in particular, the Press Committee of the Section gives an answer in which this witty passage occurs:

There is a story of a certain country blacksmith, who took an apprentice. In the course of a few weeks Tommy's mother called on the master saying that Tommy complained that he was not being initiated in the dark mysteries of the blacksmith's art as fast as he should be, considering his great natural abilities. In fact, he had learned nothing. Then, quoth this good man, the blacksmith, "So Tommy hasn't learned anything. Well, well, say ma'am, won't you please hand me that horseshoe by the side of the anvil?"

Mamma, being of an obliging disposition, picked up the horseshoe and laid it down again, not carefully, nor with any particular design, but just let go and began to comb her fingers in her mouth.

Then this good man, the blacksmith, again remarked: "So Tommy hasn't learned anything. Well, well, say ma'am, won't you please hand me that horseshoe without first trying to see if it was hot?"

Moral: Never pick up an inn with which you are unacquainted. Try it first. It may be hot.

The Jeanette, Pa., "Le Bourdon," the new Socialist paper in the French language, grapples well with the false cry, raised by fakirdom, that the Socialists are "union-wreckers." It says:

Ah! It is because the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is trades union that leaves room for double-dealing, opens no prospect for fair jobs, obtained one knows how by the job-holders placing themselves in the hire of capitalism, saying to the rank and file of the union meet: "No politics in unions," and thereupon exercising all their influence upon the members to induce these to endorse the Republican party as the "national protector of Labor," or some other capitalist party.

The second supplement to the "Socialist Almanac" (April number of "The People Library"—a publication issued under the auspices of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.—) is now in the hands of the printer and will be out in a few days.

It will contain:

1. An article entitled, "THE MIDDLE CLASS; ITS ORIGIN—ITS RISE—ITS DECLINE," wherein is vividly described the historic course of the CLASS STRUGGLE from the early days of feudalism to the present days of capitalism. This is a fit introduction to the history of Socialism, and necessary to the correct understanding of modern phenomena, economic, social and political, in all parts of the world.

2. A review of the "FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES," showing, by groups, the industries engaged in the international battle for commercial supremacy, which is now being fought between this and other capitalist countries upon the backs and at the expense of their respective working classes. The facts and figures in this review constitute a useful appendix to the Article on "Territorial Expansion" published in the January number.

3. An article entitled, "THE NEW TRUSTS," presenting a correct statement of the present movement of trustification, with information of the highest value concerning the capital, possessions, object and directory of the gigantic corporations formed during the last few months.

4. An article entitled, "GERMAN TRADE UNIONISM," showing the progress and spirit of organizations

founded on the rock-bed of Socialism. 5. The S. L. P. election returns of California, by counties, and of the city of Greater New York, by Assembly districts, wards, and Congressional districts.

Organizers of Sections and comrades everywhere should prepare their orders and send same to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York City. Retail price of this number, 5 cents.

This supplement will be found invaluable by the speakers who will take the field in the approaching campaigns.

There should be appointed a "Committee on Uniformity" by the Labor Fakirs of the country. If that is not done soon these gentlemen will surely kick each other to pieces with their contradictory statements.

At the so-called convention of the so-called American Federation of Labor, Gompers said:

The condition of the European workingman becomes ever worse; look at Germany, for instance, the reason is that the European workingmen there are so foolish as to busy themselves with the building up of political organizations. The American workingman has not suffered any such decline but, on the contrary, have enjoyed a steady improvement in their condition.

And now comes the Cleveland, O., "Journal" of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union, and its Editor, the Labor Fakir E. J. Lynch, makes this utterance:

The pensions to the aged and infirm disabled in this country, for instance, last year amounted to \$6,225,000. IN THIS COUNTRY THE POOR-HOUSES ARE THE LAST REFUGE OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

Of course, we understand that one statement suited the fakir in one case, and another statement suited the fakir in another. In Kansas City, it suited Gompers to put himself in good standing with the capitalist class, in whose interest he has worked so long and so faithfully; in the "Journal," of the Metal Polishers, etc., it just now suits Lynch, who probably is disappointed in his expectations as the reward for his last year's article declaring that there was not in this State any ticket to be voted for except the Democratic and the Republican,—he probably now feels in a recriminating mood.

Nevertheless, it should seem that these periodical and personal interests should not be allowed to mar the needed uniformity of fakirs' attack. A national "Committee on Uniformity" is a crying need of the hour in fakirdom.

That the S. L. P. "bosses" are bosses indeed, bosses that make all others pale into colorless vacancy, can no longer be doubted after the following bit of news is read that ex-Governor Flower's New York "Times" publishes:

The members of the General Committee of the Socialist Labor party are determined to remain in power and to force adherents of the party to give their support or pain of expulsion from the party. There was an election for National Secretary last week. Of the two candidates, Henry Kuhn represented the committee and Emil Kirchner the progressive reform element. The vote was taken by the different Sections. The Section of the Socialist Liedertafel gave 6 votes for Kuhn and 49 votes for Kirchner. The Liedertafel is composed mainly of Socialists who years ago were exiled from Germany on account of their radical political views.

When the Liedertafel vote was sent in to the General Committee that body counted the six votes for Kuhn and threw out the other forty-nine. Then the General Committee expelled the Liedertafel from the Socialist Labor party for being untrue to the principles of the party.

What boss ever dared to do as much? Some there were and are who would, in order to secure a majority, throw out the vote of a district; they would be satisfied with securing thereby a victory to themselves, even though, by the throwing out of such a vote, they would somewhat lower their own; they would be satisfied with the greater loss of their adversary. But the S. L. P. "bosses," they go a good, long step further: they discriminate, they throw out the hostile vote of an organization and COUNT THE VOTE that is in their favor.

Superlative bosses! Pity that the facts in the case, published elsewhere in this issue in the report of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, materially spoil the whole picture of Rife-diet-to-the-workingmen Flower's "Times."

Cameron H. King, Jr., a student at Stanford University, has in the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" this excellent and pathetic presentation of the small farmers' class:

The struggling middle class farmers are one would think, a decile set, thoroughly subjected to capitalist rule. Once they were the rulers of this land—each man boasted himself a Cincinnati—we were all simple sturdy Democrats. So on the coast, simple sturdy Democrats we find the plowman by his plow, typical of a society resting on an agricultural basis, every rod of ground maintained its man.

But now, how are they fallen? They are "hayscuds," "cranky," unthrifty, unscientific country folk. Why these new names? Simply because the 30 and 40 acre farmer class is no longer the ruling class. The city factory lords allied with the bonanza farmers are now the ruling class. They are the small fellow in the industrial struggle and now stand, their feet upon his neck adding insult to injury by calling him "cranky" or dishonest when he struggles to rise.

In content with being victims the robber class in control of the government proceeds to crowd over the vanquished. Just as the old Roman imperial tyrants stamped their feet on the heads of the farmers, so the modern capitalist class, by issuing stamps adorned with a picture of a bonanza farmer—the cause of the ruin of the small farmers, a typical capitalist class. Thus do they gloat over their victims and signalize their victory—taunting the farmer with the means of his destruction.

Let the farmers grapple with this foe not with their eyes looking backward to the olden time of toil and scant reward, but looking forward to the Socialist future of cooperative work producing plentiful wealth for all.

MAY DAY IN NEW YORK.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of the City of New York.

In the year 1889 the International Labor Congress, then assembled at Paris, instituted the First of May as International Labor Day. The original purpose was to make known to the ruling class, by means of imposing demonstrations, the immediate demands of the workers—A normal eight-hour working day; regulation of the labor of women and children; legal protection to the life and limb of the workers. It was to proclaim that the workers of all countries were united in demanding immediate relief through these measures.

But every programme of the working class that truly represents its interests, as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, must sooner or later lead to the acceptance of the complete Socialist programme. Its immediate demands as well as its ultimate aims, protection to the immediate interests of the working class as well as its total emancipation.

Originally intended to express those demands of the workers, whose fulfillment is necessary to their very existence as workers, the First of May has become the International Labor Day of the class-conscious, revolutionary proletariat the world over.

Last year a brutal Chief of Police prevented us from holding our May Day demonstration. The war fever was just on, and the Socialist Labor party fearlessly exposed the rascally schemes of the capitalist class, and foretold the dire results that would follow. Our arguments being irrefutable, we were simply muzzled.

To-day the truth of our arguments, illuminated by the torch-light of Socialist science, are apparent to all the world. Standing armies are being raised, foreign nations conquered, new markets opened up, and the rule of the capitalist class firmly consolidated. The brutal policy of our government at home and abroad, together with the rapid multiplication of trusts, and the consequent driving out of the small man from one branch of trade after another, have opened the eyes of thousands of workmen and made them more willing to listen to us and join us in our work. This was manifested by the large increase in our vote in the last elections throughout the country.

The workmen of New York, who have ever been foremost in the battle against our oppressors, must see to it that they do not lag behind in the forward march of the proletariat of the nation. The disgrace of last year must be wiped out by an imposing rally, which should at once be a manifestation of our unbroken spirit and of our determination to advance in spite of all obstacles. Never before was our duty more plainly prescribed to us, never before did the hope of success shine more brightly on our proud and unswerving banners.

We, therefore, invite all progressive bodies within the City of New York to send two delegates to a conference, to be held on Saturday, April 1, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, to devise ways and means and make necessary arrangements.

The Executive Committee of SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

PRODDING THE ANIMILES.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 27.—Our Mayor, in his inaugural address, recommended that the \$250,000 worth of Holyoke and Westfield Railroad bonds, which the city owns and where it controls that railroad, should be sold. To please the Mayor, Alderman Westphal, Rep., introduced an order asking for a committee to consist of the Mayor, City Treasurer, President of the Board of Aldermen and the Treasurer of the Railroad Company to consider the advisability of selling the bonds, the committee to report their findings at the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen in March. Socialist Alderman Rutherford jumped upon the move with both feet. He denounced it as "a movement of the railroad companies upon the chess-board of speculation." March has passed, but no report was made by the committee. Stick a pin there to mark the fact, that's all.

The last meeting of the Board came near ending in a great Republican jubilee but for that bad Socialist Alderman, who seems to spoil everything. A committee from the Board of Trade was present asking that a committee of five Aldermen be appointed to work jointly with the Board of Trade and inviting President McKinley to come to Holyoke in June. It was also stated that all the mills should shut down to give the workmen a chance to see, if not prosperity, at least the Advance Agent in lieu of the prosperity that has been promised for nearly three years but has not yet arrived at Holyoke. Up jumps the Socialist saying that the workers would be glad to have a holiday but it should not be expected of them to celebrate it at the sacrifice of a day's wages; that the employers who want this celebration should not only grant the holiday but a holiday with full wages. This was too much for the second house (the spectators), who are always present in large numbers, and a shout of approval went up, much to the discomfort of the boss Aldermen who couldn't see the fun of the thing at all.

LECTURES.

R. F. KEINARD, "The Class Struggle," free, at the Lyceum, 231 East 33d street, N. Y.

The same lecture will be delivered Tuesday, April 4, 8 p. m., northwest corner of 84th street and Third avenue; and Wednesday, April 5, 8 p. m., Town Assembly Rooms, 162 East 54th street, uptown corner of Third avenue, N. Y.

CHAS. FURMAN, "Class Struggle," 2nd Workingmen's Educational Club, 525 East 11th street (14th A. D.), N. Y.

JAMES ALLMAN, "Philosophy of War," April 2, 140th street and Third avenue (30th and 35th A. D's), N. Y.

JAMES ALLMAN, "The Return of Caesar," March 31, 96 Avenue C, N. Y.

JAMES ALLMAN, "Poverty," April 2, 96 Avenue C, N. Y.

Technical reasons compel us to urge our contributors to the May Day issue to forward their promised articles at the very earliest date possible.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—Do you know that I find that, of all the impractical people the Socialists lead the van, take the cake and pie?

Uncle Sam—No, I didn't know that you had that notion.

B. J.—Don't call it a "notion"; it is something more solid; it is positive knowledge. Just see—

U. S.—I'm seeing.

B. J.—Just see; here are these Socialists wearing themselves off to a bone, plundering themselves, making all sort of sacrifice of time, money, efforts and whatever else they have at command in order to start a daily English paper—

U. S.—Is that an impractical idea?

B. J.—No; not that; there's nothing the matter with the idea; the idea is all right. A daily English paper to larrum those capitalist blood-sucking parasites, to pitch-fork and hold up to public execration that dirty gang of the capitalist press, to nail the capitalist politician's lying tongue every time it wags—

U. S.—Why, you are growing positively eloquent and sensible.

B. J.—Eloquence, true eloquence is but the uttering of sound convictions strongly felt. Who but the veriest mutton-head can fail to realize the damage done by the various mouth-pieces of the capitalist class, and who is there who does not understand that to check-mate this sponging class an English Socialist daily is needed, is the only thing that can do the work?—

U. S.—I certainly agree with every word you just said; but it seems to me that, the more you say, the more you disprove your charge that the Socialists are impractical. A Socialist English daily is the only thing adequate to the emergency; the Socialists are straining every nerve in that direction; meseems you have proven their right judgment and supreme practical sense.

B. J.—Not at all; you have not heard me to the end. Just listen. A daily Socialist paper in English is needed. Now, what would a practical man do when he needs a thing, go about the easiest or the hardest way to get it?

U. S.—The easiest by a long majority.

B. J.—And that is just what the Socialists don't; they are going about it in the hardest way possible. It takes money, quite a stack, to set up a new paper; now they can have a paper without their making any sacrifice;—

U. S.—How? HOW?

B. J.—By simply giving encouragement by supporting an existing paper that is going their way,—

U. S.—Which?!

B. J.—The New York "Journal."

U. S. twirls around on his heels and emits a shrill, loud, and protracted Indian whoop.

B. J.—Just as I feared; you are as impractical as the rest of them. Now, will you deny that these recent "Journal" editorials have in them a mighty good ring, a ring that is bound to captivate the popular heart?

U. S.—Will you deny that the bait with which you and I so carefully baited our hooks last Saturday, when we went out fishing, had a smell and taste about it that was bound to captivate the fish we were after?

B. J.—I won't deny that; and we succeeded, didn't we? What hawks we did make!

U. S.—And the "captivated" fishes, are they now better off or worse?

B. J.—What a question!

U. S.—Worse off, of course. And why?

B. J.—Because they bit our stuff.

U. S.—Their biting our stuff alone would not have caused their misfortune. Say we had dropped the stuff overboard and they had swallowed it; there would have been no harm in that; the trouble to the fishes lay in the good stuff being BAIT,—having a hook inside of it. Not so?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And so it is with your "Journal" editorials—

B. J.—Hey?

U. S.—They are baits; not one of them but conceals the hook of the capitalist, ready to yank the workers to their destruction. The editorial that howls at the wrongs done to Labor and does not add that Labor's only salvation is the conquest of the public powers; the editorial that howls against trusts and does not declare that the only way out is their public ownership; the editorial that howls against existing political parties and does not point out that their mischief lies in their having their roots in the capitalist system of the private ownership of the machinery of production; the editorial that does all this and does not herald the Socialist Labor party as the only party for the oppressed to flock to and carry to victory;—such editorial is but fishy bait to catch brainless fish with. The hook of a labor-skinner Heavens will never catch us; nor will any other hook.

B. J. looks dumbfounded.

U. S.—It will be a cold day when the Socialist can be justly charged with being impractical, and colder yet when he is caught with bait. So far from its being as you said, the Socialists are giving just now a superme evidence of their unerring judgment, and of their practical sense. The cry that is now going up—"A DAILY PEOPLE"—aims at the most practical thing conceivable; it is a loud announcement that "No baits need apply!"

Allegheny Strike Fund.
Previously acknowledged \$2.00
A. Violi, Geneva, Ohio, 1.00
Total \$3.00

The State Committee, S. L. P., of Pennsylvania has issued the following call to the Sections of the State in particular and of the country in general:

Pittsburg, Pa., March 22, 1899.

Comrades:—The favorable settlement of the Schoen strike in Allegheny has aroused among the unorganized workers of Allegheny County and vicinity a sentiment in favor of the S. T. & L. A. They readily see the necessity of an organization based on the bed-rock of the class struggle. This strike, while it only lasted 10 days, yet the manner in which it was conducted, and especially the action of the company, clearly demonstrated to the workers the economic truth.

This strike, as conducted by our comrades, has been the greatest agitation we have had yet, it has won us hundreds of recruits and thousands of sympathizers among men who formerly were against us. While this sentiment is ripe we should take advantage of the situation and continue the agitation, we should at once place an S. L. P. organizer in the field, and an effort should be made to raise sufficient funds to cover the entire State between this and the fall election.

The District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., located here, is doing good work. They desire the State Committee to appeal to all Sections to assist them in their work of organization; they, too, desire to place an organizer in the field, but are hampered as this strike has cost them some money, especially the arrests that were made and the law suits that will follow, as some of the comrades have a clear case of false imprisonment; for instance, one comrade who had been kidnapped by a (Thug) special officer, taken unnoticed by anyone, and placed in an out-of-the-way lockup, kept there for three days, giving his friends no knowledge of his whereabouts; the comrades looking for him everywhere, making enquiries at the Central Police Station, and the daily newspapers giving daily notice of the "mysterious disappearance" of one of the members of the strikers' Executive Committee, and intimating that he had deserted the strikers; and yet despite all this publicity, the Allegheny authority kept quiet and did not release our comrade until the strike was settled. The matter is now in the hands of our attorney.

With a view of assisting District 15 in their present work and for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to place an S. L. P. speaker in the field and keep him there until at least the fall election, we ought to raise at least \$1,000. All Sections are requested to make every possible effort to raise the fund.

By order of State Committee, S. L. P., of Pennsylvania.
VAL REMMEL, Secretary.
75 Arlington avenue.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The glass industry is about to form a District Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. The strike of the Alliance Locals of the trade for a 10 per cent. increase of wages has tied up the whole industry in the Pittsburg, Pa., belt. An attempt is being made to reach out into Indiana, organize the trade there too into the Alliance, and in that way make victory certain all along the line. The A. F. of L. labor fakirs are doing all they can to break the strike through scabbing. But the Alliance controls the situation. The newspapers of Pittsburg and vicinity learned their lesson in the Schoen strike. Although they know full well that the glass workers on strike, who caused the closing down of the factories in the middle belong to the S. T. & L. A., they never mention the fact. No free advertisement. The strikers are firm and meet daily at the S. L. P. headquarters.—E.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

ALLEGHENY;

Or Fake and Fact; or Fakire and Factors.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by William Doran, Jersey City, N. J.]

There's a certain combination Of narration, of oration, Of botheration, and a begging that some things should cease to be.

There is also Arbitration, Fakiration (for a nation), In the Nation where the "friends of labor," twaddle to the "free."

There is always, near election, An injection of affection, Recollection of the workers by the shirkers;—Joking bluffs.

And a certain strong connection Dreaded inspection and dissection, And detection of the liars, and the buyers, and the stuffs.

Turn your eyes to Allegheny, Oh, ye "leaders" and ye "brains"! Every "pure and simple" fakir, every jar, All ye muddleheads, ye jealous, Ye dappodders and tell us, How you like the active S. T. & L. A.?

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$2,324.97
John McLean, Independence, Ind., 1.15
Anth. Cook, Beaver, Mo., 1.00
Arbeter Saenger Bund, Utica, N. Y., (penny collection) 10.00

Total \$2,336.12

FOR MAJOR FUND.
E—O—E, Abramovich, N. Y., \$2.00

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

SIGN-POSTS

That Will Have to Guide the Party For the Safe-Keeping of a "Daily People."

As the DAILY PEOPLE is casting its shadows before it, the practical question of the nature of the organization that, due to technical and legal exigencies, will have to be framed for its direct management, is looming up into importance. In the deciding of what the nature of that organization shall have to be the party may pick its way by the light of the experience that it is just now making with the organization that is publishing the "Volkszeitung."

The readers of THE PEOPLE will remember the three successive articles on the "Volkszeitung" in our issues of last December 25, January 1, and January 8. In the first two, the paper was called to account for its surreptitious and shy-cock attacks upon the party policy, and, in the third, notice was made of the runaway answer it gave upon these, and of the unanimous censure passed upon its Editor by the paper's Board of Directors, all but one being present at that meeting.

An attitude hostile to the S. L. P. was nothing new on the part of the "Volkszeitung." It is now only about four years ago, when it perpetrated a series of articles upon the proposed so-called "Plank 10" of the A. F. of L., holding a position in those articles that, apart from their general politico-economic unsoundness, hinted quite clearly at the advisability of the organization of a new "Labor" party, and supported its arguments by repeating certain slanders against Comrade Sanial that, at the time, were in vogue among the fakirs. Both THE PEOPLE and the party's German organ promptly attacked the "Volkszeitung." The matter—whether taken thither by the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" himself or someone else, we do not now recall—came before the old Section New York, with the result that the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" was censured and its Board of Directors was requested "to see to it that the paper's columns be not used as a telephone for the malice of the fakirs against party members."

—The matter ended there.

This time, the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" brought up the matter of the differences between THE PEOPLE and the "Volkszeitung," together with the censure passed upon him, before the Volkszeitung Publishing Association (officially known as the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association), and, after a protracted debate, the Association, by a vote of 62 against 28, rejected at its meeting of the 23d of last month, the action of the Board of Directors both with regard to the censure and their authorizing of its publication in THE PEOPLE.

When it is considered that the constitution of the Association expressly prescribes that its publications shall be edited in ACCORD WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND TACTICS OF THE S. L. P., the decision that the Association arrived at on the 23d, thus flying in the face of its own constitution, would be in itself suggestive enough; contrasted with the conduct of the Association in the instance of four years ago, afore mentioned, when, by its silence, approval was implied, its present attitude becomes still more interesting to watch. The details of the last occurrence throw some light upon the matter that they raise it to one of still greater interest; revealing a situation that is full of suggestions upon some of the rocks that the party will have to steer clear of for the safety of its oncoming English daily.

During the debate, with hardly an exception, those who supported the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" cheered the conduct that he was censured for on the ground that it was proper to attack the party policy. Again and again the statement was made by his supporters that "we must emancipate ourselves from the party"; again and again they declared that "it is time to resist the party policy"; again and again was the party's policy, not on the trades union question only, but on a score of other questions, roundly denounced and the conduct of the "Volkszeitung" in the matter at hand hailed as the turning over of a new leaf. Tolerance for Anarchists was demanded (Heinrich); the party was ridiculed (Heinrich); its membership and thereby itself was belittled, and the General Committee of Section Greater New York was pronounced hopeless and even corrupted (H. Stahl); a rupture between the party and the "Volkszeitung" was declared to threaten no harm to the paper (A. Jonas); the party's attitude towards Debsism was called "mud-slinging" (Köln); and, as a matter of course, THE PEOPLE came in for a full share of abuse, although most of its assailants do not and cannot read it, and none knows enough English to judge. And these statements received, one after another, generous applause.

Here was a palpable annulling of the Association's constitution, and of rebellion against the party. But palpable as the fact was, an incident removed all doubt that might linger on the subject. Here and there, during the debate, the loss heated felt constrained to cover up the eleven hoof of their attitude; they sought to cloak it up with the claim that the "Volkszeitung" articles in question "were not attacks upon the party policy, and, consequently, were not a violation of the Association's constitution, but were merely the exercise of the just right of criticism." The wall was transparently thin, and was, in many an unguarded moment, torn through by the very ones who sought its protection. Nevertheless, seeing the argument was made, its sincerity was brought to a test. Comrade Hugo Vogt offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association was established by the Social Labor party for no other purpose than to gain supporters for the party through press publication; and the said Association is expressly prohibited by the constitution of the Association that the publications which it issues shall be edited in accord with the principles and tactics of the S. L. P.;

WHEREAS, The tactics of the party on the subject of the trades union movement have been unequivocally defined in the fol-

lowing resolution of the National Party Convention, held in New York in 1896:

"Whereas, Both the A. F. of L. and the K. of L., or what is left of them, have fallen hopelessly into the hands of dishonest and ignorant leaders;

"Whereas, These bodies have taken shape as the buffers for capitalism, against whom every intelligent effort of the working class for emancipation has hitherto gone to pieces;

"Whereas, The policy of 'prostituting' the leaders of these organizations has been tried long enough by the progressive movement, and is to a great extent responsible for the power which these leaders have wielded in the protection of capitalism, and the selling out of the workers;

"Whereas, No organization of labor can accomplish anything for the workers that does not proceed from the principle that an irrepressible conflict exists between the capitalist and the working class—a conflict that can be settled only by the total overthrow of the former and the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth; and

"Whereas, This conflict is essentially a political one, needing the combined political and economic efforts of the working class; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we halt with unqualified joy the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a giant stride towards throwing off the yoke of wage slavery and of the robber class of capitalists. We call upon the Socialists of the United States to form an irrepressible class-conscious army, equipped both with the shield of the economic organization and the sword of the Socialist Labor Party."

WHEREAS, This resolution was adopted, not by the National Convention only, but also by an overwhelming referendum vote (more than 10 to 1) of the party membership; and that the same has been endorsed in almost all the State Conventions of the S. L. P., held since 1896; and that the tactics therein defined have, more particularly with regard to the local field of activity of the "S. L. P. Volkszeitung," been confirmed in three successive general votes of the membership of this locality; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the duty of the Board of Directors to see to it that the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" adhere to the attitude of the party upon this tactical question, that is held by the party to be one of the most important points in its tactical programme.

If the claim was honest that the issue was not one of the party's tactics; if the claim was honest that the issue did not involve the violation of the Association's constitution, and thereby imply disloyalty to the party, this resolution would have been adopted, at least to save appearances. But IT WAS DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF 54 AGAINST 30 REFUSING TO CONSIDER IT. All false pretence was scraped off.

There is a third incident that took place on that evening and that deserves mention in this connection as indicating the trend of events. About a year ago, one Rudolph Modest was tried for injuring the interests of the Association. His guilt was manifest; his expulsion was demanded; to get rid of the fellow was a desirable thing to the party; the fellow admitted having joined a hostile political party; for the party to rid an Association, that publishes party organs, of an avowed party enemy was the evident duty of every party member in the Association. But the motion to expel Modest failed of the constitutional majority. One of the members of the Association, Leib by name, who voted against the expulsion of Modest, and who is a member of the party, was censured for his conduct by his Assembly District. He protested emphatically against such action; his principal ground being that he was not accountable to the party for his conduct in the Association. This was thought a queer attitude. On the 23d of last month the attitude lost its queerness and sprang forth into its serious significance.

Careful followers of party affairs will not have missed the report of the session of February 25 of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, published in THE PEOPLE of last March 6. Resolutions were there introduced by Comrade Vogt, in which the "Volkszeitung" was condemned for first mutilating the reasons given in the Committee why certain candidates, then running for national offices, were unworthy of support, and then publishing letters by these same candidates calling upon Vogt to state the reasons, which the paper itself had suppressed and mutilated. The resolutions were adopted.

Now, then, the identical Leib, who protested against being called to account by the party for his actions in the Association, brought on that evening of March 23d, charges against Vogt demanding his expulsion for his action in the party! Thus a member of the Association, who is a member of the party, is not responsible to the party for his acts in the Association; but a member of the party, who is a member of the Association, is responsible to the Association for his acts in the party. IN OTHER WORDS, THE ASSOCIATION IS THE SUPERIOR, THE S. L. P. THE INFERIOR BODY!!

These three successive incidents—the vote justifying the "Volkszeitung's" articles to the orchestration of denunciations of the party; next, the vote rejecting the constitutional clause of loyalty to the party; and finally, the action of Leib countenanced by the Association—are three culminating gradations. When to this is added the circumstance that, at no time, did Schubert, the Editor of the "Volkszeitung," who, at the meeting, "explained his position," repudiate a single anti-party utterance of his supporters; and when the further circumstances are taken into account that the "Volkszeitung" has been suppressing information damaging to Haverhillism; that it has editorially disclaimed knowledge of the information necessary to refute the absurd excuses given by the Haverhillites for their Army record; that it is, editorially, making convulsive efforts to suppress the fact that it was the S. T. & L. A. that conducted the Allegheny strike, and that, but for the existence of the S. T. & L. A., the proletarian uprising in this case would have been captured and led into the ground by the pure and simple fakirs, and would have been lost to the movement as usual; that (very much like the Haverhillites,

who also throw in, somewhere in a corner of their taxation stuff, phrases about the abolition of the wage system and the necessity of voting only for their party) the "Volkszeitung" is publishing, editorially, genuine "reform" small-traders' sentiments on taxation, all in opposition, not only to a healthy, aggressive Socialist movement, but in direct opposition to the party's officially expressed attitude as set forth in its municipal programme;—when all this is taken into account, the fact stands indisputable that THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION HAS LOST CASTE, AND IS NOW DRIFTING INTO OPEN HOSTILITY TO THE PARTY.

Well and wittily did a comrade strike off the situation on that evening of March 23d. The yearly election for the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" coming up in the order of business after the above votes, the comrade nominated JUSTUS SCHWAB as the most appropriate man for the office, under the circumstances.

We imagine we hear at this stage the cry of surprise: "What, Justus Schwab; that lager-bier Anarchist; that notorious enemy of the party; that clown of the Labor Movement; is HE too a member of the 'Volkszeitung' Publishing Association?" Yes, and not only he but a number of others of more or less equal kidney. Among the members, for instance, is Ernest Böhm, who, formerly, rarely attended the meetings, but now, since he left the party to escape expulsion for publishing advertisements of capitalist parties in the Souvenir of the late, lamented Central Labor Federation, has an interest in seeking to do the party all the mischief he can, and, together with his supporters in guilt, is always on deck; Philipp Bauer and Sohr, both of whom, in and out of season, have nothing but slander for the party, and oppose it at all turns, and the latter of whom was told in his own union by a German fellow member that, in Germany, he would be looked upon as a police agent; a Dr. Hoffman, "Gold-bug Anarchist"; one Filley, all around crazy Anarchist—all non-members of the party, and who knows how many more. And this brings us to the lessons to be learned.

The "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association was established by the party, as a publishing committee of the party and for the party's sake; and it owes its existence to the party, without which it can not live; indeed, its constitution provides that none but members of the party are qualified for membership. But the constitution goes no further. The Red Card is necessary for admission; but, once in, the card may become as black as pitch, and membership is not forfeited. From this central defect flow all the other evils.

Even if the party were to yank out of its own midst every unworthy member, such action would not rid the Association of them; on the contrary, the party might even be "held up" by such people, out of fear that, if it expels them and they are already members of the Association, they would then seek there to wreak vengeance, by turning the paper against the party.

More closely connected with that evil, than might seem at first blush, is this other, which is just now illustrated in the Association: An opposition element (that not only is a mere minority of the party membership in this locality, as is conclusively shown by the recent vote on national officers, but that represents a pitiable minority of the party at large, as happens in this instance) may have (as in this instance) the majority in the Association; and, due to defective safeguards on the part of the party in the organization of the Association, that minority, held under control within the party, can make, in the Association, a "coup de main," capture the paper and thus seek to lord things over the party. And that is just what is happening. And when it is considered that this party minority, but Association majority, is conspicuously composed (apart from the outright hostile and non-party member contingent, and a few down-right vicious individuals) of an element among whom not one active and experienced party worker is to be found, but mainly old, tired-out party members, tired and disheartened through past efforts and the failures that were inevitable, due to their unfamiliarity with the country, its ways, its language, and its people—when all this is considered then there appears glaringly both the full significance of recent occurrences, and the preposterousness of the situation. Then also will be understood the attitude of Section Greater New York, as reported elsewhere in this issue. The party is in no humor to be trifled with.

All of which should serve as signposts for guidance in framing the organization that will have to be entrusted, at least technically, with the publication of the now all the more urgently needed DAILY PEOPLE.

NEWARK, N. J.

(Continued from page 1.)

municipal agencies for supplying the people with necessities at cost prices.

TAXATION.

The object of taxation, under a capitalist administration, is to supply the means of carrying on the government in the interest of the capitalist class. Under an administration controlled by Socialists so long as capitalism survives, taxation remains necessary, but its object should be to retribute to the workers in the form of public benefits as great a portion as possible of the wealth produced by them and appropriated by their deceivers.

Again, under the capitalist administration, taxation is unequal, the greater, and therefore more influential capitalists paying less in proportion to their wealth than their weaker fellows. In Newark, as in nearly all other parts of the Union, real estate is assessed at considerably less than its actual value, yet bears nearly the whole "public burden" so-called; while personal property, consisting in all forms of wealth other than real estate, and chiefly owned by millionaire bankers, stockholders, merchants, railway magnates, etc., almost entirely escape taxation through perjury and official connivance. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist officials shall by all means in their power compel the assessors to do their full duty, by assessing every kind of property at its full value.

Resolved, That the poll tax be abolished.

EDUCATION.

Whereas, In the city of Newark large numbers of children are deprived of education partly because of the woeful lack of school accommodations, and in still greater part because of the squalid poverty to which their parents have been reduced by low wages and enforced idleness.

Resolved, That Socialist officials shall constantly keep in view the necessity of providing most effectively for the compulsory education of all children under school age. To this end ample provision must be made, not only for room in the public schools and entrance to the universities with an adequate force of competent teachers and professors, but also for the feeding, clothing and even lodging of children according as the conditions of their parents may require.

IMPERATIVE MANDATE.

Whereas, The mere right to vote for candidates, who, when elected, may act as they please during their respective terms of office, is a travesty of popular government.

Resolved, That in accordance with the fundamental principles of Socialism, known as the Referendum, Initiative and Imperative Mandate, every municipal officer elected as a Socialist shall, as frequently as the City Committee of the Socialist Labor party may direct, and at least once a month, render an account of his acts at a public meeting of the members of the said party residing within the city limits. He shall faithfully and diligently carry out such resolution as they may adopt at such meeting, and shall promptly resign his office if his recall be demanded by a majority vote of the whole membership of the party in his own city.



HARRY CARLESS.

the candidate for Alderman in the 6th Ward, delivered a stirring speech at the nominating convention. The following is an extract of what he said:

"We know, the majority of workingmen are dissatisfied with the Democratic and Republican parties, because they see conditions going from bad to worse, no matter which of those parties are in office. We know, the majority of workingmen who have read our platform, frankly admit that it is the only one which will, by its adoption, bring relief to us; but, because it is not a certainty that our candidates will be elected, those very workingmen abstain from voting our ticket, or, what is worse, they vote against their own interest, by voting once more the Democratic or Republican ticket. It is by so doing that a vote is thrown away, and so long as that is done, the capitalist class will take it for granted, that we are satisfied with present conditions, and will act accordingly. It is no wonder that in Newark 2,000 children are shut out of the public schools, and 2,000 more compelled to put up with half-day sessions. The capitalist class want an uneducated working class so that they may easily control it. They have not, and will not, provide ample school accommodation unless forced to do so. To do that the workers must commence voting the Socialist Labor party ticket. A substantial increase of our vote will cause the capitalist politicians to hesitate before depriving 4,000 children of a primary school education. The election of one or more of our candidates will send a cold shiver down the backs of those politicians. They would tumble over one another in attempts to adopt parts of our city platform, hoping thereby to retard our party's progress."

"To vote the Socialist ticket is to vote for freedom instead of slavery, comfort instead of wretchedness, prosperity instead of adversity, intelligence instead of ignorance. All such votes are saved. A vote for any other party is a vote lost."

MEETINGS:

March 31—Columbia Hall, corner Prince and Court streets, 8 p. m.
April 1—Ratification Meeting, at Headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, 8 p. m.

April 5—Frank Farrow's Hall, corner 13th avenue and Bruce street, 8 p. m.
April 7—Columbia Hall, 8 p. m.
April 9—Columbia Hall, 8 p. m.

Subscriptions for THE PEOPLE received any evening at Headquarters of the S. L. P., 78 Springfield avenue.
A. P. WITTEL, Agent.

Carl Klingelhoeffer,

Graduate of the University of Berlin,

ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1850.

74 Ave. A, Corner 5th st. Telephone Call, 1345 Spring. NEW YORK.

H. B. SALISBURY,

Counselor at Law, 307 50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY. Office Workingsmen's Coop. Insur. Association. Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST, 111 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jacob Herrlich & Bro.,

Undertakers & Embalmers, 606 4th St., near Avenue A.

Telephone Call 1714 Spring. BRANCH: 327 E. 99th St.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kahn, 154 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Randow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Hyde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of March 28, with J. H. Sauter in the chair. The financial report for the week showed: receipts, \$58.50; expenditures, \$64.89.

After hearing the report, the old committee adjourned and the new committee took charge. There were present A. S. Brown, John J. Kinnearly, Patrick Murphy, H. Stahl, Chas. H. Matchett, L. Sanial and A. Jones. The former on his arrival on trip to Rhode Island, the latter on a tour through N. Y. State. Chas. H. Matchett was elected to the chair and the committee then organized by electing John J. Kinnearly, Recording Secretary, and A. S. Brown, Treasurer.

The California State Committee requested that the charter granted to Section Stockton be so changed as to cover the whole of San Joaquin County. Granted. Section Yonkers reported the suspension for the term of two years, of Frederick Bennetts. Because the expelled member, the expulsion of Anton Backlin for affiliation with an independent political club. Section Chicago sent a copy of a call to its branches on the matter of the expulsion of a member of the Section who is now sending a pamphlet all over the country in which the S. L. P. and its platform are attacked.

Charters were granted to new Sections at the following places: San Pedro, Cal.; Middlesex County, N. J.; Elwood, Ind.; Alexandria, Ind.; Aurora, Mo.

JOHN J. KINNEARLY, Recording Secretary.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE—Central Branch No. 1 opened 2 new members last Sunday, 6 to 10 February; 3 in March; Central Branch No. 2—2 in January; 19th Ward Branch—4 in February; 3 in March; 22d Ward Branch—3 in February; 4 in March; 2d Ward Branch—2 in March. Work is now under way to form Ward Branches in the 9th, 20th and 23d Wards. The comrades residing in the 19th Ward held their Ward convention March 25, at Reichenbach's Hall, 201 Frederick avenue, and nominated Comrade Rudolph Alman for Member of the 1st Branch City Council. They are hard workers in the 19th Ward and will poll a good vote May 2.

R. T. MACCUMBER.

Massachusetts.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—It has already been announced that the party has voted to have an organizer and to form a society for the purpose of paying 10 cents a week to meet the expense, the State Committee to issue the stamps which will be used, and now stand ready to furnish upon the first application.

Your committee, having heard from all of the nominees, prepared to submit to those standing to the general vote of the party of Massachusetts, which must be in this office on or before May 6, at 6 p. m. James Mahoney, 100 Cedar street, Boston, and John Wolfson, 100 Washington street, Haverhill, Mass.

With the State Committee's plan for \$2.00 penny fund in the field and the society plan for paying 10 cents a week, it does seem as though enough money could be raised to put the State organizer in the field. If you can't pay 10 cents a week, pay less and take it out of the coupon books.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

F. YOKE.—Branch 2 held its bi-monthly meeting at French Hall, last Sunday. Ten new members were admitted: 500 copies of THE PEOPLE were distributed. The committee decided, also 100 copies of "The Proletarian," a new weekly paper to be started by Section Springfield on May 1. Comrade Robert McGowan, of Springfield, gave the address upon "Trusts." A committee was elected to act jointly with Branch 1 to arrange a May Day festival.

MEDFORD.—The Section will hold a series of lectures. The first will be on April 5, at Temperance Hall, High street, the speaker is Comrade Jos. F. Mahoney, of Winchester. Admission free.

New York.

SECTION NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee, March 27, 1899. Meeting at 64 East Fourth street. Comrades R. Katz and L. Eckstein presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted and read with the addition that the Committee was ordered to hold the Brooklyn Borough meeting in a hall that is more centrally located than the Labor Lyceum.

The Committee on Credentials reports favorably on the following delegates: New York—14th A. D. Br. 1, John Kleinberger and Michael Betz; 19th A. D. Br. 1, Wm. Moore; Branch 11, Theodore H. Hegert. Report concurred in and delegates seated.

Eighteen members admitted. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The sub-committee to examine the book of Branch 11 (Socialist Liedertafel) reported that the books show 51 members in good standing on the date of voting, when 55 votes were cast. Three of the good standing members were proven not to have been at the meeting, 13 members in bad standing were proven to have taken part in the meeting, also one applicant not on the books of the section. In consideration of these facts, the committee decided to throw out the vote of the Liedertafel. (This action does not affect the result of the vote.) The action was concurred in, and the recommendation of the committee that the Section sever its connection with Branch 11, and that the members of the Branch be instructed to join the A. D. organization, was concurred in. In consideration, this was ordered sent to a general vote.

A sub-committee was sent to 16th Ward Branch 1, which is to report at the next meeting. The National Board of Appeals decided to sustain the appeal of Arthur Kahn against the Section. The committee recommends to appeal from this decision to a general vote. A motion to apply to the Board for a reconsideration of the case was carried.

The Executive Committee was ordered to consider the advisability of translating Leo's "What Means This Strike?" into German. The May/Day Parade was ordered to be held on Monday, May 1.

The Organizer states that he has City Records with the vote in New York, Queens and Richmond Counties, at 10 cents each, 5,000 tickets were printed with "U. S. & J." diagonals, and 6,000 platforms; price, 75 cents per 1,000.

Comrade Patrick Murphy was granted the privilege of the floor in a special matter. He stated that the Labor Lyceum is in a bad condition financially. The National Executive Committee had selected a manager, who refused to accept the position owing to the hostile attitude of the employer. The threat to resign if the house is not run in accordance with their plans. The N. E. C. is determined to introduce an efficient management even if new help has to be hired. It was moved and carried to instruct the City Executive Committee to assist the National Executive Committee in its efforts. Also, to investigate and report if any members of the Section are implicated in these plots against the National Executive Committee.

The City Executive Committee was ordered to investigate the late proceedings in the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, ("Volkszeitung" Association) and present a report at the next meeting. Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

JOHNSTOWN.—The Section will hold the first entertainment, consisting of concert, a short play, and dancing, at Germania Hall, 46 East Main street, Friday evening, April 7. Tickets are 15 cents, and 10 cents for children. The campaign for the County Committee will meet at 5, 2 South Ferry street, this city, April 9, at 7:30 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at N. A. Perry's stationery and printing office, 111 West, between Madison and Jefferson streets.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (occupying 30 lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 90, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary: Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1015 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 333

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 126

CAUL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 p. m., 104 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 98

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 91. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street, District I (Bohemian), 331 East 1st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.; District II (German), 101 South 1st street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.; District III meets at the Clubhouse, 208 East 90th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.; District IV meets at 342 West 1st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. 278

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, 12th Ave. S. & L. A. Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Cor.; Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 341

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 14th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday. 303

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Pequot Assembly Hall, 100 West 4th avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetearen. 379

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 98 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 80th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meetings every Thursday, 8 p. m.

WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Clubhouse, 523 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Vcr. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its national headquarters are at New York, composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class, \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, a continuous benefit with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$3.00 and \$2.50 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$2.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health, all adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address